Delivered early by prompt and careful carriers, and sold. Delivery guaranteed, for fifteen cents per week (by mail), or twenty cents including Sunday. Address Room 4 Tribune Building.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XLVII.

CLEW TO THE FORGER.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT QUINCY

THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND

RIDGELY IS COMING HERE.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

GREAT SESSIONS OF THE TWO HOUSES AT SPRINGFIELD.

Senate to Legislate Life-Insurance Companies Out of Illinois—Bill Adopted in the House—The Cantrell County Commissioners' Bill Sent to Third Reading—Business in the Senate—A Position Ruled for Senator Gardner—Brief Legislation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—[Special.]—The House this afternoon took up the Senate bill to legislate the corporations of regular life-insurance companies in the State, and after reading it a second time it was allowed to rest on the calendar. The Senate bill to give all citizens free access to Secretaries' offices was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate Farmers' Pension bill was made a special order for one week from to-morrow at the request of Mr. Pool. The Senate bill authorizing the incorporation of cooperative associations for pecuniary profit was sent to a third reading.

Mr. Dolleski called up the Cheshire bill, providing for the election of fifteen County Commissioners and a President of the board each fall and each two years thereafter, and it was sent to a third reading.

Mr. Cleveland called up the Senate bill distributing cash for grain and labor of bridges in darkness, and making the former a compulsory witness of the crime. It was sent to a third reading. Mr. Dolleski moved to send Senator Ewalt's bill to place the nomination of Election Commissioners in the hands of the Governor instead of the County Judge, into the Committee on the Civil Service, but failed, and the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met this afternoon and adjourned the following House bills to a second reading without reference:

To pay the expenses of the Board of Equalization of Cook County, appropriating $6,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899; to amend section 1 of an act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State, and to repeal an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois, approved June 19, 1877, in force July 1, 1877; to amend section 1 of an act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds in other States, Territories and foreign countries, approved May 29, 1879, in force July 1, 1879; to amend section 1 of an act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds in other States, Territories and foreign countries, approved May 29, 1879, in force July 1, 1879.

The Senate bill prohibiting the placing of beer hall tickets was sent to the Committee on Licenses. The Senate then adjourned.

OTHER LEGISLATURES.

Vote for Senator in Florida—Another Week in Michigan.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 9.—[Special.]—The joint legislative ballot today voted for Senator as follows: Bradley 41, Perry 39, Pasco 11, Mabry 1, Finley 1, Scattering (Republican) 10.

The bill including Gov. Gordon's International Railway charter forfeited was presented to the Senate and a special committee appointed to consider it, as the bonds granted will revert to the State.

Michigan Notes.

LANSING, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—The attendance in the House this afternoon was so small that the Liquor bill was laid over until tomorrow, and bills of less importance were considered in Committee of the Whole. The Senate was to have met this evening, but failed to secure a quorum.

A QUESTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Interstate Commissioners Have a Novel Case to Decide.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—[Special.]—It is likely that the Interstate Commerce Commission will have to pass on a question of practical civil rights, after the law the present scope of the Railway questions who had come to be more disturbed by the question whether under a corresponding power discrimination would not be prohibited, but they hoped the issue would not be raised in a way to call for a ruling. This issue is simple to the disappointed, as a colored Baltimore preacher at Huntsville, Ala., has brought redress. He is the Rev. W. H. Cowan, principal of the Colored Normal and Industrial School. Rapier Council has brought action before the Interstate Commission against the Western Atlantic Railroad Company for grossly insulting him from a car of that company in transit of the Interstate law, and obtaining damages. Mr. Cowan alleges in his petition that pursuant to the April 1887, as amended, Congress, of the regular agent of the company, purchased in the meeting of the train for Atlanta, Ga., and entering the car took his seat without objection from any person; that shortly afterward he was approached by a man, presumably an employe of the company, who told him that he must remove to another car. He declines to do so, because he did not recognize the right or authority of any party directing the removal, but on applying at the next station from after the train of another section against the order of the conductor was to him and again directed him to vacate the premises, which Mr. Council replied that if the conductor desired him to do so and he would see the order for himself or send another. He will have no trouble with me," was the reply. He then was told there were seats in the car where Cowan's race with a passport, and that they objected to him. Cowan replied that he was a citizen of the United States and that he was entitled to the same rights as other passengers. He refused to leave the car, and was finally dragged out and compelled to take passage in the car to which he was assigned. Cowan asks for protection to the company from the obnoxious order, and that it be required to the appeal the conductor and [illegible] Cowan, as matter of fact, and have that you had asked for a seat, I have not seen you before, were strictly the truth. Cowan replied that he was a citizen of the United States and a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church,

WITH THE RAILROADS.

INJURED IN AN ICE-FLOE.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

EASTMAN

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1895.

The Florida Senatorial deadlock continues.

The American Exhibition in London opened yesterday.

Patrick Laughlin and wife arrived in New York yesterday.

Baron Gevers, K. A., the British envoy, is dead.

The West Virginia Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday after 60 days.

Edward McCook has been appointed to be Governor in Farka County, Illinois.

Queen Victoria was yesterday received a complimentary breakfast by Mayor O'Dwyer of Dublin.

Gen. Boulanger has drafted a bill for an experimental mobilization of the French army next October.

A band of counterfeiters is reported to be following up the news this week and engaged in circulating spurious silver coin.

Judge Gresham yesterday overruled the motion made by State's Attorney Grinnell to quash the venire of the jurors called in the Snyder case.

It is rumored that the Russians are collecting supplies at Charkhov, about 400 miles from the Afghan frontier, preparatory to an advance on Khiva.

S. G. Edgerton has sold to E. B. Fike, for $25,875, 50, feet on Dearborn street extending to Fourth avenue, and located 200 feet south of Van Buren.

The Russian Government has prohibited the sale of the Swiss edition of Count Tolstoi's work on general conscription, and entitled the "Powers of Darkness."

A London correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Parnell is affluent with regret to the dispatch, and that his health is not only bad but positively alarming.

Congressman Wilson of Ohio is in Washington on a leave of absence, and does not expect to return to his post. There are many applicants for the position.

Quo warranto proceedings were instituted by Attorney General Hunt in Judge Tuley's court yesterday against the Illinois Central Railroad in the interest market.

In West Carroll Parish, Louisiana, a mob lynched a colored man and woman for robbery, and at Williamsburg, O. C., a colored youth was tried before Judge Lynch for criminal assault and executed.

Hon. Roosevelt is about to sign a contract with the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of a factory at Dodd for the manufacture of small arms. The capital of the company will be 1,000,000 Swiss.

In the case of John Orton against Police Inspectors O'Brien and Garis for assault and illegal seizure of money and papers at Lynch, the Court of Queen's Bench has adjudged that the conduct of the police was lawful.

William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, arrived in New York City yesterday. He was met by a reception committee and an escort of mounted men. Dating Ireland arrived by the same train.

The two Mellen have been indicted at Indianapolis, Ind., for the murder of Dr. Buchtel. The effort is said to have grown out of a wealthy sailing man, to which Buchtel was the prominent witness.

A vacancy has been made by the acquisition to the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania for an attack to engage of 10 per cent. Should a strike be ordered 50,000 men, most of them with families, will be involved.

It is thought that Rule 4 and 5 of the Interstate Commerce law will reach the numerous passenger discrimination that has been practiced on Northern lines toward colored people. An agreement now of this kind on the Western Atlantic Railroad is reported, to which a colored preacher was violently opposed but consented to go into the matter on appeal for "expenses." It is probable that the matter will be brought before the Interstate Commerce.

According to the statistics of the Bureau for the Commissioners of New York City, during the destination of the immigrants who arrived at that port last year, Illinois is the third State in the Union, New York being first and Pennsylvania second. The total number was 60,000, of which New York received 28,000, Pennsylvania received 6,000, and Illinois 6,000. It would be of interest to know what proportion of these newcomers struck out into the country and what proportion are now trying to eke out a miserable existence by crowding the ranks of non-paupers in great cities. Illinois could make good use of her quota, provided only they went where there is farm work that wishes. It is to be feared that a large proportion of the twenty-five thousand odd are settling around the dangerous swells of Chicago.

The local money market yesterday presented no new features. There was a good demand for money for mercantile purposes, and rates were at 6, 7, and 8 per cent. New York exchange sold at from 25 to 40 cents discount. Sterling exchange weakened. Wall street was dull.—The Chicago grain markets were moderately active, and generally steady, with bigs and provisions were easier. What was heard on the bigs at Liverpool by an expectation that the Washington crop report of today will note favorable prospects. As compared with Saturday, cash and corn closed unchanged, and oats [illegible]

[illegible] by cash trade, wheat by cash [illegible] corn and barley steady, rye firm, and flaxseed a shade lower.

GOD OF OIL STATE CONTRIBUTES

Mr. Harvey D. Hurd has written a letter to an evening paper yesterday in reply to the Tribune's criticisms on his defense (language bill). The letter was characterized by the Tribune lawyer's usual lack of candor.

(1) Mr. Hurd complains that THE TRIBUNE says one of the amendments to his bill "gives away the water power at Joliet." What THE TRIBUNE did say was that it proposed to give away the water power to be created at Chicago's expense to Joliet speculators. The following is the amendment in question and it bears out THE TRIBUNE'S assertion.

Nothing in this act shall be construed into the right of any board of trustees, or any corporation duly organized under this act to grant or convey to any person, persons or corporation any water power created by the construction of any canal, ditch, channel, or waterway except water power to be used for the actual purposes of navigation.

Nothing in this act shall be construed into the right of any board of trustees, or any corporation duly organized under this act to grant or convey to any person, persons or corporation any water power created by the construction of any canal, ditch, channel, or waterway except water power to be used for the actual purposes of navigation.

The cutting of the channel is to terminate at Lockport. There is where the water power will accumulate. The greatest amount of water power below that point would become the property of the holders of land under the provisions of the bill. That Mr. Hurd unanimously admits himself when he says:

The only amendment on the subject is one that absolutely any right to any increase of water power other than navigation from any canal, ditch, channel, or waterway shall go out of and not further than a public river.

But the amendment is explicit enough.

(2) Mr. Hurd says it is not true that the bill has been so amended as to provide that the Metropolitan Board—that is, the Sanitary and Chicago—shall build costly iron bridges. But he gives himself the lie direct when he says further on:

I suppose we intend to the construction of the bridges as they will have to be done good by the corporation.

As the channel under the bill would be 290 feet wider at the bottom, and with eighteen feet of earth current flowing in it—that is to say, from 60 to 80 feet wide at the top—it is evident that every bridge now over the Des Plaines River would have to be taken down, and it is also evident that no corporation would think of spanning a channel so wide with any other than an iron bridge. Moreover, an amendment offered to Sec. 40 of the original bill provides:

Bridges over such waterways as shipped shall be constructed so as to admit of vessels passing through the same on such plans as the Board may direct.

This surely permits the city town authorities ample room and verge enough to build [illegible].

(3) Mr. Hurd wants that anticipatory damages must be paid before any damages have occurred, but proceeds to think that is an objection. These anticipatory damages would be assessed yearly in June by the Will County Court and by Will County juries. It is not to be supposed for a moment that they would in any case be moderate or that they have damages. It would be plotting a fat goose.

(4) Mr. Hurd opposes the Sucker Wanton bill unless it is backed up in his own? What is it? He opposes the diversion of the flood waters of the Desplaines into the lake or into their natural channel unless they take the sewage of the city out into the lake in the vicinity of the crib. Mr. Hurd is an Evanston man, and, living ten miles north of the city, probably does not care how much Chicago drinking water is polluted if he get sanitation scheme is not carried out. He is opposed to any one that does not embody his own favorite and bankrupting projects, and which will not give his proposed concession $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of Chicago's money to spend. If the sleuth bill does not go through by every other bill going would kind off. What interest has the Evanstonian in Chicago drainage anyhow?

(5) Finally Mr. Hurd consoles himself in the glorious reassurance that the Tribune proposes "to stick the river people to pay taxes." THE TRIBUNE has amply proposed the cutting of a channel through the Des Plaines Valley with a capacity of 90,000 cubic feet of water per second. According to the estimates of the engineers and experts, such a volume of water would be ample for the dilution of the sewage of a population of 5,000,000, which Chicago may not reach in 50 years. The 90,000 cubic feet per second capacity would be ample for the dilution of the sewage of a city as large as London, with its 6,000,000. The 90,000 cubic feet was first proposed by the engineers to take care of the Desplaines flood waters. As those persons have now suggested other means of disposing of them there is no longer any necessity whatever for the vast 40-million-dollar ditch proposed by the sanitarians here solely for the diversion of the sewerage of Chicago to Joliet at the former's expense. A channel discharging 90,000 cubic feet per second would be equal to the capacity of seven canals such as the existing one, and that, too, in addition to the discharge of the present ditch. If the capitalists and speculators about Joliet are financing but with such a volume of water and such a large fall from by the channel themselves.

THE AMERICAN CATTLE "RING."

The harvester has been driven from the field, but peace has never so flourishing as it is today. It amounts to be tight-ants commerce and threatens to run down and scuttle every one which does not fly the black flag or pay tribute to those who do. Our modern Carl Schurz must feel almost [illegible] to get enough to feed their appetite. For the most part their style [illegible] with overwhelming success, but a few fools are devoted to speculation. The cereal cutting has yielded a second crop [illegible] and oil, a third gas, and the last fact of all to be anchored off Chicago and attempt operation is freighted with American cattle.

According to the published accounts, the "American Cattle Trust" is modeled after the Cotton Oil Trust, the Springfield printing combine, the Chicago Gas Trust, and all such conspiracies, great and small, to destroy competition and by the leverage of monopoly compel the public to submit to any extortion the monopolists choose to impose. There is a point to all extortions beyond which the extortionists cannot go without defeating their own end. The price of a commodity must not be so high as to drive the people into the use of a substitute. That is the one limitation upon the abuses of monopoly which inheres in the nature of things. It may be met to be an automatic regulator. The problem, from the standpoint of the conspiracy, is to find out what is the maximum of profit and how to maintain it. The undoubted purpose of the gas monopolists in Chicago is to put the price so high as the people will stand without being driven to the use of kerosene. The obvious purpose of the American Cattle Trust is, first, to put the price of beef up to the highest feasible notch, and, second, to put the price of cattle not included in the trust down to the lowest feasible notch. The gas ring is ought to relieve us of no surprise, but is other to say the harvest of their expectations the cattle ring-sters may control the price of both the consumer and the manufactured article.

The nominal capital of the cattle trust is twenty-five millions, but the success will secure a much larger pool than that capitalization would indicate. To accept the terms of the money as well as the cereal mania, demand and reward, would take hundreds of millions. To our appreciation can be made to the actual value of American cattle at the present time. It is true that the pull was of corn and steers pastured on forage is not used to enter into the calculation primarily, but it is indispensable to the success of the "trust" that the ring shall be able to regulate the price of range cattle.

One of the leading spirits in the new combination was the head of the "cowboy" ring of a few years ago, which compelled every Kansas cowboy entering or leaving the Texas Black Cattle to pay tribute to the ringsters. More than one large fortune was made in Chicago out of that arrangement. But that was a crime after compared with the project now on foot. The toll then exacted was a shining from the cost of transportation. The Texas-Kansas fat, fatefully corrected, will pay cost the "trust" from being able to procure special rates for its cattle and beef, but the bearing and taking of carcass is not the essence of the ringlore can be carried on independent of transportation.

If anything could arouse the American people to the importance of resisting to conspiracies to use under the forms of law it would be the successful launching of this latest grain raid. Cattle-raising is one of the greatest of America's great industries, and nearly everybody is a beef-eater. It is bad enough to interfere with the legitimate course of trade and speculation of commerce, but when it comes to pinching upon half the meat-eaters there conceivable a search on the workers of the country.

This sort of thing cannot go on forever. Those associative contrivances are solvent "contrary to public policy," and therefore not authorities by law property administered, but they are absolutely criminal. Once let the American people awake to the necessity of the crime and pausing for success to fruition, and such "trusts" will be put upon a par with roughness to crush a cat or lay a rat.

"AFRAID" OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The good-natured comment which Gov. Matthias has made in reply to the Tribune's criticisms, Mr. Bonner's recent arrest on the spot of "the cold, cruel, and brutal sun," through the Shenandoah Valley lately laughs that Rowley Virginia wins of divinity out of the hills. In that part of the statement the Tribune says that he has had a regular talk with Bonner's counsel. He has not had a regular talk with Bonner himself.

Gen. Sheridan's statement contains some valuable history. When the General was moving down the valley he had a special object in view and did not want to be annoyed by the divinity. He has important business on hand. Bonner did not get in the way to trust, but after he had got pretty well through it and destroyed what stock he of service to the enemy Bonner called out with a brigade of Virginia gentlemen and escorted him to nothing attacks on the garb rags in the rear of the Talbert's division. The rags got away from him, however, as, for the, therefore by the time was and clear through and stopped his expedition one day to have a settlement with the operator in the rear. Bonner assembled his mail gets as impressive upon the far bounds of the Shenandoah to proclaiming himself the savior of the valley, and in assistance of their leader his men were apings of laurel in their hats, carbonnets of the victory they were to win over the "cold, cruel, brutal sun." This was deeply annoying to Little Phil, as he rode back to Talbert's lines and entered him to finish up the savior of the valley. Talbert's boys were at it with a will, and in a few minutes had the whole retinue of the "savior of the valley" on the close run. Talbert, Merritt, and Custer had a day's fight that lasted for twenty-five miles, and when they were tired of their amusement they came back with 30 prisoners, all the staff the "savior" had captured, all the guns and baggage, and even his uniform, which Custer said he wore when he hit in a merry mood. Now the people in the Shenandoah enjoyed the fools and served Bonner to assimilate pumpkin pies for lunch, as they were bitter runners. The "cold, cruel, brutal sun" wheel him with a vengeance, and to the day it is doubtful whether Sheridan's ride down the valley is more famous in that name than Bonner's ride up the valley with Talbert's boys behind having fun with him and his band-tailed beagles.

It appears from this, Sheridan's statement that he is not going to the Shenandoah, as Bonner supposed when he wrote to him; nor does the savior of the valley's pursuit against the deception by the people has been foiled. Information that the reason why Bonner did not meet the reserved a because he made a run for Congress in that district, judged by the result, the easiest way for him to run would be to go Sheridan route and get behind him. He would make the quickest time to Washington on record, and there would be lots of fun in the primaries that summer. Such brilliant position is the way of evolving an advance would make the calling not altogether unpleasant.

HIDDEN BALL AFTER IT SEEMED PLAYED

The reports of railroad earnings in April—the first month under the new law—show an average increase on the principal lines of 11 per cent over the revenues for the corresponding month last year. This general result has been reached although the tonnage in and of all properties in the coloured profits and long-distance traffic is greatly reduced and in many cases practically blocked by the lowered charges. Reduced rates are about the worst on last year, and it cannot be doubt that the harvests and illegitimate tonnage of damage-suit-ing-suits from a successful attempt to have and appeal long-haul traffic. In the meantime that has prevailed heretofore with the railroads originating at non-competitive stations, forcing to extend of form, the natural channels have contrived to suppress competition for the time being and "to charge all the traffic will bear." Both long and short hauls, with the result of injuring business, lessening tonnage, and at the same time increasing earnings if per cent above the same month last year. Such are some of the consequences of the policy described by the Interstate Commerce Commission as "causing great contraction of the law in favor of the corporate treasury and against the public."

The experience of the last month shows the results of putting long-distance traffic on the rock previously reserved for aforesaid non-competitive business. If pushing up long-haul rates and putting them on the same scale with the old short-haul charges has proved a failure in large sections of the country and produce bitter complaints from all classes of shippers, what must be the character of the reactions and sentiments which intermediate points have suffered so long? While the grievance of the latter class have just been put on the run but most unconscionable, what is to be thought of those at the way stations who have been tortured there for so many years without relief?

Either the commission of the courts or else the organic provisions of the law by requiring all rates to be "reasonable and just" to themselves, and giving the carriers to understand that the existence of a certain proportion between long and short haul charges is no pallative grievance for extortion to either one. If this is not their validity, Congress must strengthen the law at its next session by taking away the discretion which has been abused and fixing a schedule of maximum rates with the lowest average charge [illegible] during the four preceding the enactment of the Inter-State act as proof of what is a reasonable gift for.

LAST NIGHT'S ANTI-SNOOZING CONCERT.

Mr. Goldzier's recent letter, in which he attacked such important to organizations of gentlemen public spirits as affecting the trial situation, probably prompted the great anti-snoozing meeting of last evening in Battery D, presided over by the Mayor and addressed by the Governor of Illinois and prominent citizens.

Chicago has frequently spoken to us on various issues on the Irish question, and there can be no doubt that public sentiment here is on the side of Gladstone in his heroic struggle against the prevention of treason and in behalf of Salisbury and the Anglo-Irish landlord tyranny. There is probably no place on this continent where the merits of the Anglo-Irish controversy are understood as well as in this city. Frequent meetings and every-day explanations during the progress of the agitation have thoroughly familiarized the average Chicagoan with the subject. The basis of a million letters a year received by the Irish people of this city to their relatives in Ireland to help pay the constant mass of Boojoo and Lamebrains, compelled from time by British hypocrite, to prevent eviction and starvation, has aided in making the people acquainted with the real merits of the Irish question.

Those who participated in the great demonstration of last evening did so to enter their protest against the policy which has produced all-recurring famine and perpetual poverty in one of the most fertile islands under the sun, which has brought about untold misery by the millions, and which has also impaired, plundered, and generated the working people's energies of the talent of a handful of privileged persons. The present Cabinet will be entrusted to be the scene of the first agents of about 1,000 English and Anglo-Irish landlords to squeeze and wring the last penny out of five millions of Irish tenants and to punish, persecute, and murder those who dare to resist the golden exactions and those who advise the resistance. The Tory Ministers are themselves either Irish landlords or they are connected with Irish landlord families. Their interests alive, with the exception of a few exceptions, are of the same class. The "Unionist" leader is heir to an Irish estate of a thousand pounds the revenue of which used to be $10,000 per annum. Some of his followers are scarcely less interested.

If these Tory and Unionist rack-renters could obtain their famine money in Ireland without trouble they would never propose coercion. The case of Ireland does not warrant exceptional arsenal legislation. It is four times as large as Scotland, and as far from crime as Scotland and Wales. But it is not crime that the Tories want to check and punish. They want to collect exorbitant rents under penalty of eviction and ruin. The agitation against those dreadful exactions finds sympathizers among the farmers of England and workers of Scotland, and hence the alarm of the land-monopoly cabal, who seek to check it by criminal prosecutions and gag laws. The land-reform movement is most unselfish in Ireland, however, and there is where the Tory champions of the feudal system want to fortify it by coercion. The accusation of the Anglo-Irish landlords are groaning; their time is narrow. If they cannot get all the rare rents which they demand they must get to the wall, and the property which they have acquired in the land through confiscation, they have never obtained a clear title—will pass away from them.

Their friends and relatives among the Tory members have adopted coercion as the sole and only method by which they can be saved. The British Constitution is to be cast aside in Ireland in order that the tenants may be exposed under a sentence of the law, first by jury in some cases is to be abolished, so that those who resist the spooning process may be punished. Selection of the soldiers are to be specialized regiments, with necessary intimidation to terrorize difficulties, courts and those who would protect them against extortionate demands. The legal agents of the land monopolists are to be given the control of the courts, so as to be able to carry out the proposed law, which is Draconian in its severity, and provision is made for the transfer of trials to London courts so that the anti-Irish prejudices of ruddy juries may be utilized.

To pass the infamous bill the ordinary rules of Irish have been set aside and gag law applied. Points have been fairly examined in order to effect some sort of combination for it. Self-government is denied to Ireland so as to save the landlords the payment of their debased plunder. Coercion is to be enforced to enable the exaction of the plunder to be increased. That is the situation as it is understood in Chicago and caused to the gathering of last night.

Gatherings of a nearly similar character are held throughout England and Scotland [illegible] with the same purpose, inspired by the same idea, and becoming almost electric as sentiments. It is entirely probable that if the question of coercion or concession were put to a vote tomorrow in Great Britain the vast majority of the people would pronounce against coercion. The public condemnation of that barbarous bill by their course in meeting and issuing manifesto a powerful effect on British public opinion and strengthen Gladstone's hands in the desperate battle he is fighting against its enactment.

MAIN FACTORS AFFECTED

Affairs in Washington has broken out in a new direction. The "parade" has come in with the new Administration when the "parade" went out, and who are connected in a clerical capacity with the departments, are already tired out and want a rest. Heretofore they have been working six hours and a half a day—from 9 to 4, with half an hour for luncheon. Now they want to close up at 3, which, with half an hour for luncheon, would make their enforce day's work five and one-half hours. The Secretaries of the Departments, who work two and one-half hours daily for three days in the week, are also of opinion that their clerks are overworked and that their hours need reducing, although they have called in that business a few days or three years heretofore, with consequent of catching up, so terrible in the busy day.

The celerity with which the "brains" of these Cleveland parrots have given out is probably due to their previous measure of life. They are, as a rule, gentlemen who have devoted themselves to the cause of their party, and whose days work has been confined to mud-hunting, the work in caucuses and conventions, committees of Democratic vitality, and stump politics. At the kind of work they were accustomed and they never tired. It did not require as much brain work as it did [illegible] ing and electioneering. Some which have cut less exercised work, grow soft as well as muscles, and when put down to a long extra hard work nearly fatigues them. There is not enough solicited feeling in the departments to sustain them. Since the closet for more offices on the part of those hard-worked patrons and for a reduction of the hours from seven to six. But if the work of Uncle Sam's office is two years behind with seven hours work, where will it be with six hours a day's work? As there are thousands of [illegible] who would be employed and a good deal more [illegible] citizens than those patriots who would be glad to have their places and do the same work for the same pay, why would it not be practical to give those patriots a chance to rest their brains permanently? Such fatigues employees ought not to be exposed to such a wearing life, bring their brains out at 2:30 and at six hours a day.

A CHAPTER OF DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

A letter from London, printed in THE TRIBUNE Tuesday, throws an "unfavorable" and a "Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary," as applied to the case of Minister Patrick, our representative at the Court of St. James. In the matter of our Government there is no such office as Ambassador. Our highest diplomatic appointment is that of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, and we have various grades, the next to rank being Minister-Resident and Commissioner. The English Government has but four Ambassadors, representing the sovereign at the Courts of France, Austria, Russia, and Turkey. At the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the Great Powers made the first class of diplomatic agents to consist of Ambassadors and Legates of Francis, and of the second of Envoys, Ministers, and other agents accredited to sovereigns. In the above diplomatic sense this country has never sent a person of the rank of Ambassador to any court. At present we France and Italy are sent to the Court of St. James—viz.: Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Turkey. The United States sends a Minister, and occupies a second-class rank at that court.

The distinction in nature of object between the Ambassador and the Minister is a mystifying one as far as our own representatives is concerned. The Ambassador can at any time during his stay demand private audience with the sovereign; the Minister can only have a public audience. The wife of an Ambassador has the right to call upon the Queen, the Minister's wife cannot. The Ambassador takes a place of high nobility at the Prince of Wales' ball, the Minister comes in at the tail of the procession, among the representatives of the tapestry Powers. To be sure, Mrs. Phelps has asserted a claim, on questions of etiquet, to call upon the Queen, and succeeded in carrying it out by what may be called Yankee cheek, though it is beyond a public act of humiliation to which the latter would open to anyone themselves. But the Queen has deposed to strictly enforce diplomatic usages and rules, however, she would have refused the reception, which would have been still more humiliating. The London letter stated:

As the representative of the United States is only a Minister and not an Ambassador he has to take rank among the representatives of the small foreign powers. The [illegible] Ambassadors and Ministers [illegible] Ambassadors are given a place of honor at the Queen's table, while the Ministers [illegible] Ministers are seated at the tables of the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward. The representatives of small foreign powers are given a place of honor at the Queen's table, while the Ministers [illegible] Ministers are seated at the tables of the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward. The representatives of small foreign powers are given a place of honor at the Queen's table, while the Ministers [illegible] Ministers are seated at the tables of the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward.

It is a natural question to ask, Why should the representatives of other nations (not powerful or influential and not as great or important as the American have precedence over it? What public purpose is there in thus lowering our diplomatic standing? What object is gained by it? If America can send an Ambassador to England why not the United States, and if England can send an Ambassador to Austria why should she not send one here, instead of sending a Minister Plenipotentiary? Is it not time for our State Department to have more equal diplomatic representation and equal privileges and precedence, and to create the office of Ambassador with salary and everything else that is implied? Or does the Executive hold that an Ambassador can only represent a crowned sovereign and not a sovereign people, as is our case? If this be so, then there is all the more need of a reform, for the people of the United States are not in the habit of playing second fiddle to any of the crowned nations.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, discussing the state of mind in spending the money of the city, says:

For the city should have to pay for it the income of the private citizens and their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...KAN'S NEW DRAMA.

...PRODUCED AT THE ...

...

...

JUDGE DICKEY EULOGIZED.

LEONARD SWETT ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT YESTERDAY.

A Fitting Tribute to the Memory of an Able, Just, Brave, and Patriotic Man—His Services and Those of His Family During the War of the Rebellion—Personal Reminiscences—In the Church and in Private Life.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Gresham and Judge Blodgett sitting, Mr. Leonard Swett delivered a eulogy upon the life and character of T. Lyle Dickey. The courtroom was crowded with the oldest members of the bar and with the relatives and friends of Judge Dickey and the Watkins family, among those present were Mrs. William H. Watkins, widow of Gen. Watkins, and Mrs. Watkins, the widow of C. C. Watkins, both daughters of Judge Dickey. Mr. Bird and Gen. A. L. P. Weaver were also present. Mr. Swett's address was as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BUYER'S GUIDE

TO THE BUSINESS HOUSES OF CHICAGO.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

$5. PER MONTH

Rents | Pianos.

WHEELOCK & CO., M'F'R'S 143 Wabash-av

TAR-OID

PILES. SALT RHEUM

Stevens' Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

STOVES Oxygen Oil Stoves

OAK BEDROOM FURNITURE NEW SPRING STYLES

AREND'S KUMISS.

$25.

SUITINGS,

DAVIS BROS.

DRUNKENNESS

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary.

A DICTIONARY, A GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD, BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, ALL IN ONE BOOK.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL.

MARKET

'REPORTS.'

CHEESE—Firm and fairly active.
BUTTER—Strong, but inclined to be dearer.
EGGS—Upward swing.
CUTLERY—In very full.
PENS AND PAPER—As customary.
WHEAT—Lively and unsteady.

Our Bargain Report

SWEEPING SALE OF OUR

Domestic Dept.

goes on in English Satins, in colors only, and here at the suppression of the French Duchy, extract here, a great bargain, worth 18c,

12½c.

per Embroidered Robes, in White Robes, Navy Blue, and Dark Checkerpon, worth up to $5,

$1.43.

5,000 yards Fine and Sheer Crushed Seersuckers, regular 10c quality,

9½c.

5,000 yards Checkerboard Satines (Circles), large variety of patterns, 36 inches wide, fast colors,

12½c.

per yards Very Fine Cream Damasks, 64 inches wide, value, 75c,

44c.

500 yards Extra Fine White Satin Damasks, 64 inches; this is very cheap at

94c.

Buy your Carpets and Upholstery here as we will save you money.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,

230 & 240 State-st.,

"Popular and Reliable Dry Goods House of Chicago."

Campobello Island.

ALEX. S. PORTER,

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

HOTEL BARTHOLDI,

NEW YORK CITY.

MANHANSETT HOUSE

(ADJ. CONTINENT),

THE KENSINGTON,

HOTEL VENDOME,

SARATOGA SPRINGS

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, GREEN LAKE, WIS.

The Gold vs. Silver

STEETS'

Are the Best and Cheapest.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

Americ's Greatest Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,

CORNER MADISON & CLARK-STS.

The Chicago firm without peer or rival for fashion completeness, qty of best tailo-making, and value of "goods" sold.

ARCHER BRAND LINEN COLLARS

Wear Fly Front Lines

Latest Styles at Popular Prices

SETH MAWS COLLEGE,

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

STATE LINE

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS

White Star Line Special.

COOK'S EUROPEAN PARTIES.

Oceanic Steamship Co.

IT IS THE CUPIDITY OF SOME PEOPLE that makes them go without clothing, and sometimes it is the warm weather. But common decency requires down on all occasions, and in the interest of civilization we are established in all the arts of manufacture known to the "clothes line," we now have hung to the gentle breezes of Summer just the apparel required by fashion and for comfort. Come in! Come along! Our appeal is to your taste, and even to cupidity itself, since one can now dress excellently well for a very little money. We have no lot or part in any "undesirable goods," handling as we do the reliable products of the best looms and manufacturers only.

SUITS TO PUT ON NOW and wear right along through the Summer are today's specialty. Also Summer Furnishings, Summer Hats, and Summer Shoes. Come along, boys—old and young—to visit the

CHEAPSIDE C. O. D. OUTFITTER,

F. M. ATWOOD

Cor. of Halsted-st. Northwest Corner

THE CITY.

IN BRIEF.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sherman Hopkins, Observer Signal Service, was as follows: 6 a. m., 57°; 9 a. m., 60°; 12 m., 64°; 3 p. m., 66°; 6 p. m., 62°; 9 p. m., 58°. Maximum, 67°; minimum, 57°.

Dr. Silvis D. Hoff of Salem delivered the fourth lecture of "The Pilgrim Fathers" course at the First Unitarian Church. The subject last evening was "Lyon, Robinson," and the concluding lecture of the course will be "Lyon, Winslow" this evening.

The Contractor will commence the payment of the principal sums of the last spring assessments this morning in the South or Division assessment records. The amount of the principal sums of the spring assessments will be paid to South Side property owners who have not paid the same before that time. The amount of the spring assessments will be paid to South Side property owners who have not paid the same before that time.

Building was begun yesterday from Cairo Williamson to the East Town, St. Mary of the Lake Chicago. He has to have provided an organ, church fixtures, and to have pastors in the West Presbyterian and Lake Forest. Mr. Wilson gets a corporate name. The capital stock is $100,000, and among the officials are Mr. Wilson, president; Mr. Wilson, secretary, and Mr. Wilson, treasurer. The capital stock is $100,000, and among the officials are Mr. Wilson, president; Mr. Wilson, secretary, and Mr. Wilson, treasurer.

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Lumbermen's Exchange yesterday the question of establishing a permanent exhibition of building materials was discussed. The matter was left in the hands of the executive committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

William W. Smith, Lucy Bale, George Wenzel, and William Bross were the names given to the East Chicago avenue police court yesterday morning by the young men charged with breaking into the house of Mrs. Ann Hall, 1,000 Superior street. Bross and Wenzel were discharged, Smith and Bale were fined $10 each, and the latter was committed to the county jail in default of payment. The girls were caught by the police while trying to escape from the house.

The bar of the fifty-foot Dearborn-Schubert drawbridge was yesterday carried upon the abutments of the Clark street bridge, thus completing the Dearborn-Schubert drawbridge. The bridge was opened for the first time yesterday morning, and the first vessel to pass through was the tug Schubert, which towed a barge loaded with coal. The bridge was opened for the first time yesterday morning, and the first vessel to pass through was the tug Schubert, which towed a barge loaded with coal.

The bar of the fifty-foot Dearborn-Schubert drawbridge was yesterday carried upon the abutments of the Clark street bridge, thus completing the Dearborn-Schubert drawbridge. The bridge was opened for the first time yesterday morning, and the first vessel to pass through was the tug Schubert, which towed a barge loaded with coal. The bridge was opened for the first time yesterday morning, and the first vessel to pass through was the tug Schubert, which towed a barge loaded with coal.

The Committee on Fire and Water—All Fields, Gen. Kilpatrick, Mayor, and Smith—held a special yesterday, and their decision was announced to the Council. The committee decided to recommend the purchase of the property of the Chicago Fire and Water Company, and the property of the Chicago Fire and Water Company, and the property of the Chicago Fire and Water Company.

Rain washed out Postmaster Gen. and the gentlemen that he entertained a plan for the magnificent delivery of the mails among buildings, merchants and others to whom time is the very breath of business, private or official. The plan was to have a system of pneumatic tubes, by which letters could be sent from one building to another, and from one part of the city to another, in a few minutes. The plan was to have a system of pneumatic tubes, by which letters could be sent from one building to another, and from one part of the city to another, in a few minutes.

The Lake Filling in North of Fullerton Avenue.

A delegation of North Side citizens called on the Board yesterday afternoon to see if the Board would not take the necessary steps to prevent the filling in of the lake in the Fullerton avenue district of Fullerton avenue on the East Side, between the Illinois Central road on the South Side, and the property of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company on the North Side. The property of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company on the North Side, and the property of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company on the North Side.

Passenger Conductors Retiring.

Thomas W. Dixon, Secretary of the Chicago Conductors' Mutual Benefit Association, has announced that the following-named conductors have resigned their positions, and will soon retire from active service: [illegible]

NO QUARTER FOR DIVES.

THE POLICE UNDERTAKING TO TAKE WAR ON THE GROUND.

Where a Man Is Known to Be Tough and to Run a Tough Place He Stands to Be Compelled to Obtain a License to Run Any Sort of a Place—Raided Crowds of Customers of the "Lyons" to Court—Before Lieutenant Schmidt.

The Police Captains in the South Division of the city are conducting the crusade against the Dives now with systematic precision. Many outrages are laid by the saints men to confusion in business, but none for all of outside have been carried. Captain Hackett began a record of all the saloons there are on the "Levee," and when an application is made to do business at some point long to hear what it is at once under suspicion and the character of the applicant is made a subject for investigation. An account was made to obtain a license to continue business in the saloon of Mrs. C. E. Wade at No. 100 Clark street. A man named Sweeney with recommendations of good character applied to Capt. Hackett for information. The Captain inspected the applicant as an old offender, and recently informed him that it was useless to attempt any deals. Alfred Vanderer, a druggist at No. 100 Dearborn street, and E. V. Connelly, the keeper of a dive at No. 100½ State street, applied for licenses. The keeper of the saloon at No. 100 Clark street, and the keeper of a dive at No. 100½ State street, applied for licenses. The keeper of the saloon at No. 100 Clark street, and the keeper of a dive at No. 100½ State street, applied for licenses.

C. E. Kingsbury, who was arrested at an early hour last Saturday morning for keeping an unlicensed house at No. 100 West Lake street, and Tony Hoffman for operating a saloon at No. 100 West Lake street, were arraigned before Justice Lyon, and Tony Hoffman for operating a saloon at No. 100 West Lake street, were arraigned before Justice Lyon, and Tony Hoffman for operating a saloon at No. 100 West Lake street, were arraigned before Justice Lyon.

The Collector finding yesterday issued the seizure warrants against 1,000 licensed saloons for the first quarter and twenty-three against the first quarter. Licenses have been refused to the following places, and seizure warrants will be issued: [illegible]

The Police Captains in the South Division of the city are conducting the crusade against the Dives now with systematic precision. Many outrages are laid by the saints men to confusion in business, but none for all of outside have been carried. Captain Hackett began a record of all the saloons there are on the "Levee," and when an application is made to do business at some point long to hear what it is at once under suspicion and the character of the applicant is made a subject for investigation. An account was made to obtain a license to continue business in the saloon of Mrs. C. E. Wade at No. 100 Clark street. A man named Sweeney with recommendations of good character applied to Capt. Hackett for information. The Captain inspected the applicant as an old offender, and recently informed him that it was useless to attempt any deals. Alfred Vanderer, a druggist at No. 100 Dearborn street, and E. V. Connelly, the keeper of a dive at No. 100½ State street, applied for licenses. The keeper of the saloon at No. 100 Clark street, and the keeper of a dive at No. 100½ State street, applied for licenses. The keeper of the saloon at No. 100 Clark street, and the keeper of a dive at No. 100½ State street, applied for licenses.

C. E. Kingsbury, who was arrested at an early hour last Saturday morning for keeping an unlicensed house at No. 100 West Lake street, and Tony Hoffman for operating a saloon at No. 100 West Lake street, were arraigned before Justice Lyon, and Tony Hoffman for operating a saloon at No. 100 West Lake street, were arraigned before Justice Lyon, and Tony Hoffman for operating a saloon at No. 100 West Lake street, were arraigned before Justice Lyon.

The Collector finding yesterday issued the seizure warrants against 1,000 licensed saloons for the first quarter and twenty-three against the first quarter. Licenses have been refused to the following places, and seizure warrants will be issued: [illegible]

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

We announce a Clearing Sale of

Embroideries

at prices reduced, in many cases, fully one-half. We quote:—

Robes.

Quality usually $5.00; Reduced to $2.50.
Quality usually 10.00; Reduced to 5.00.
Quality usually 15.00; Reduced to 7.50.
Quality usually 25.00; Reduced to 10.00.

The quantity is limited—in many instances we are able to show but one robe of a pattern.

Ecru and Two-Toned Embroidery.

4½ inch Skirting, reduced from $2.25 to 75c.
Flouncing to match, " $1.25 to 35c.
Etc., Etc., quantity limited.

Fine White Embroid'y

In many patterns and widths—to clear stock of odd pieces, etc.—at ½ price. Colored Embroideries at ½ price.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

Velvet Department.

Extraordinary and Exceptional Values

STRIPED AND BROCADED

Colored Velvets!

Thoroughly desirable in Colors and Styles, heretofore sold at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, and $5.00 per yard, at

$1.50
PER YARD.

EARLY INSPECTION INSURES BEST CHOICE.

SAMPLES MAILED.

"THE FAIR"
WILL OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
THIS WEEK
In Our Spacious Basement Salesroom

It Will Pay You to Call Early and Avoid the Rush.

BARGAIN—$1.50.

CHEAP—$1.50.

The above illustrated cut represents a Towel Rack, with full Bevel French Plate Glass, strongly made, finished in antique oak and mahogany. A useful article for

$1.50.

A Folding Side or Corner Book Rack, with two shelves finished in oak,

45c.

A Fine French Plate Looking Glass, bevel edge, size of glass 5x8, 3-inch ornate frame, plush lining, for

50c.

An Gilt Picture Frame, fitted with glass back, cut mat, for

25c.

An imported Chromo, fitted in 1-inch Gilt Frame, nicely ornamented, a special bargain,

45c.

A Fine Window Stand, cherry finish, two shelves, top 11 inches in diameter, for

65c.

SPECIAL—75c.

SPECIAL—75c.

The above cut represents a fine Silver Cloth. Good long nap and very fine, strongly made, finished in oak. A bargain.

75c.

A large size Willow Clothes Basket, smooth finish and well made, for

39c.

A good size Willow Clothes Basket, strongly made, for

95c.

A 5-foot Artist's Easel, well made, cherry finish, for

60c.

A good and strongly made Clothes Horse, good look and use. SPECIAL

$2.15.

A Fine Willow Wall Shelf, 3 feet long, flower centre, for

5c.

All Sizes of Odd Frames Made to Order at Short Notice.

E. J. Lehmann & Co. THE FAIR. E. J. Lehmann & Co.
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

AT RETAIL!

Pitkin & Brooks,
Cor. Lake & State-sts.

CHAMBER SETS
DINNER SETS,
CUT GLASS,
LAMPS,
TABLEWARES,
OF ALL KINDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Displayed on Main Floor.

Latest and Most Attractive Designs in
Toilet Ware and Dinner Sets.

Prices the Lowest.

Conclusive Testimony

Is furnished in the [illegible] classes of FIFTY BALLET & DAVE PIANOS by the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, and by the written information of E. TOURJEE, Director.

Call and inspect our new [illegible] of these instruments at our Wareroom, not those left on consignment.

W. W. Kimball Co.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wednesday, May 11th,
AT 9:30 A. M.
AT AUCTION!
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

We will sell a full and complete assortment of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, comprising a full line of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youths', Children's and Infants' Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in Kid, Calf, Goat, Cloth, Serge, Felt, Rubber, Leather and Canvas, in Button, Lace, Congress, Balmoral, Polish, Opera, Prunella, Bluchers, Slippers, Etc., Etc., in all sizes and widths, and in all grades, from the cheapest to the best, and in all styles, from the plainest to the most fashionable, and in all colors, from the lightest to the darkest, and in all materials

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

A CZAR'S WIDOW IN PARIS.

HOW TO BREAK THE NEWS.

TALES OF THE CARLYLES.

DONE TO DEATH BY GOULD.

THE OUTRAGEOUS methods by which the Great Pacific Railroad...

A Story of Peculiarly Recently Invented to Cudding Stockholders—The History of the Enterprise from the Start—How the Wreckers Got Control, Ran the Road Into Debt to the Missouri Pacific, and Then Put It Into the Hands of Receivers—Duties of the Public.

San Francisco, Cal., May 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—Fourteen hundred and eighty-seven miles of railroad. An aggregate in the several and varied assets and kinds of assets [illegible] in mortgage bonds. A preferred issue of $25,000,000 in capital stock. A vast property bringing a handsome and safe yield upon a claim of $1,000,000. An enterprise that kept men of floating individual means literally shut out at the end. The work of the men and interests of the Missouri Pacific Company.

It is the old, old, old-repeated but still interesting tale. The Texas & Pacific Company has been bankrupted. The lure appears to be explained. The road is in the hands of receivers. The railroads with the Texas and the United States courts.

The case is mainly as of record in New Orleans, in that of the Missouri Pacific vs. Texas & Pacific, No. 1,135, United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, the Hon. Don Farran presiding, and the one same proper and it is doubtful Missouri Pacific which appears as party complainant.

The connection, as far as evidently concerned, but outside the law. The public judges the future by the past. But a little in the background and the point spotter of the wrecked and ruined Texas road rises to view. The eastern Empire point suggestively to past records of United States Judges and courts, to the evidences of the discouraging history of United States Court receivers. How many millions may be "received" [illegible] Who [illegible] of the [illegible] of getting received residences and comfortable homes stored of the receiver. The Texas wreckage, the [illegible] the present [illegible] and [illegible] permanent [illegible] of the [illegible].

It seems to be borne out by the experience of the entire Texas road. In the Texas & Pacific to be made to follow in the wake of the Texas? It is to ruined road finally, through collusion of its present United States district judge? Such and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS AND LEGAL NOTICES.

PROFESSIONAL.

BOARDING.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCURSIONS.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

FINANCIAL.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

TO LEASE.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FINANCIAL.

MACHINERY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENTS.

BICYCLES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

BOOKS.

BOARD WANTED.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

EXPOSITIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital, $1,000,000.

Metropolitan Stock and Grain Exchange,

170 & 172 Randolph, Corner Dearborn, CHICAGO.

Orders in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Provisions for Cash or Future Delivery.

Orders executed on margins or not as desired.

Private telegraph wires to Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and other leading cities.

Correspondence solicited.

N.W. HARRIS & Co.
BANKERS
(Of 15 Nassau St., Harris Block.)

HIGH-GRADE BONDS A SPECIALTY

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.
CHICAGO, March 9, 1892.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 11th day of May, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of April, 1892, and will be reopened on the morning of the 12th day of May, 1892.

By order of the Board.
H. A. SCANDRETT, Secretary.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at the office of the company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, May 11, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on April 15, and reopened on May 12.

By order of the Board.
H. A. SCANDRETT, Secretary.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Closings of the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

New York		
Boston		
Chicago		
Philadelphia		
St. Louis		
San Francisco		

New York exchange was quoted at 10 cents premium; Chicago, eighty cents; Boston, par; Philadelphia, 25 cents; St. Louis, par.

Clearings and balances were reported from banks in the cities named yesterday. The amount from each, as noted Monday, the week, a large decrease in Boston this week, but the amount was also active, some of the banks having very large remittances and exchange and generally on the Eastern branch. Bank of Chicago Monday at 10. Clearings and balances of the Chicago Stock Exchange Clearing-house were also active, more than last week in their amounts, but there was an improvement of the usual sales, and more for cash and 7 per cent for time money.

Clearings	
Balances	

The tendency of business to some improvement of the week, especially in the West and Northwest, is reported by Bradstreet's. The general tone is better. The demand for money is active, and the supply is ample. Collections are fair. Speculation is quiet. Wheat has been active, and the price has been higher. Corn has been active, and the price has been higher. Oats have been active, and the price has been higher. Provisions have been active, and the price has been higher. Cotton has been active, and the price has been higher. Wool has been active, and the price has been higher. Iron has been active, and the price has been higher. Steel has been active, and the price has been higher. Coal has been active, and the price has been higher. Lumber has been active, and the price has been higher. Hides have been active, and the price has been higher. Leather has been active, and the price has been higher. Boots and shoes have been active, and the price has been higher. Clothing has been active, and the price has been higher. Dry goods have been active, and the price has been higher. Groceries have been active, and the price has been higher. Hardware has been active, and the price has been higher. Drugs have been active, and the price has been higher. Paints have been active, and the price has been higher. Oils have been active, and the price has been higher. Glass has been active, and the price has been higher. Paper has been active, and the price has been higher. Books have been active, and the price has been higher. Stationery has been active, and the price has been higher. Jewelry has been active, and the price has been higher. Musical instruments have been active, and the price has been higher. Sporting goods have been active, and the price has been higher. Toys have been active, and the price has been higher. Fancy goods have been active, and the price has been higher. Millinery has been active, and the price has been higher. Dressmaking has been active, and the price has been higher. Tailoring has been active, and the price has been higher. Barbering has been active, and the price has been higher. Hairdressing has been active, and the price has been higher. Manicuring has been active, and the price has been higher. Chiropody has been active, and the price has been higher. Dentistry has been active, and the price has been higher. Medicine has been active, and the price has been higher. Surgery has been active, and the price has been higher. Nursing has been active, and the price has been higher. Midwifery has been active, and the price has been higher. Obstetrics has been active, and the price has been higher. Gynecology has been active, and the price has been higher. Pediatrics has been active, and the price has been higher. Geriatrics has been active, and the price has been higher. Psychiatry has been active, and the price has been higher. Neurology has been active, and the price has been higher. Ophthalmology has been active, and the price has been higher. Otology has been active, and the price has been higher. Laryngology has been active, and the price has been higher. Rhinology has been active, and the price has been higher. Stomatology has been active, and the price has been higher. Orthodontics has been active, and the price has been higher. Prosthodontics has been active, and the price has been higher. Periodontics has been active, and the price has been higher. Endodontics has been active, and the price has been higher. Oral surgery has been active, and the price has been higher. Maxillofacial surgery has been active, and the price has been higher. Plastic surgery has been active, and the price has been higher. Reconstructive surgery has been active, and the price has been higher. Cosmetic surgery has been active, and the price has been higher. Transplantation has been active, and the price has been higher. Immunology has been active, and the price has been higher. Allergy has been active, and the price has been higher. Asthma has been active, and the price has been higher. Hay fever has been active, and the price has been higher. Eczema has been active, and the price has been higher. Psoriasis has been active, and the price has been higher. Dermatitis has been active, and the price has been higher. Urticaria has been active, and the price has been higher. Pruritus has been active, and the price has been higher. Alopecia has been active, and the price has been higher. Hirsutism has been active, and the price has been higher. Acne has been active, and the price has been higher. Rosacea has been active, and the price has been higher. Vitiligo has been active, and the price has been higher. Albinism has been active, and the price has been higher. Melanoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Basal cell carcinoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Squamous cell carcinoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Kaposi's sarcoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Merkel cell carcinoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Sebaceous carcinoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Adenocarcinoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Lymphoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Leukemia has been active, and the price has been higher. Myeloma has been active, and the price has been higher. Sarcoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Mesothelioma has been active, and the price has been higher. Glioma has been active, and the price has been higher. Meningioma has been active, and the price has been higher. Schwannoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Neurofibroma has been active, and the price has been higher. Astrocytoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Oligodendroglioma has been active, and the price has been higher. Ependymoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Medulloblastoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Craniopharyngioma has been active, and the price has been higher. Pituitary adenoma has been active, and the price has been higher. Thyroid cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Parathyroid cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Adrenal cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Pancreatic cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Liver cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Gallbladder cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Bile duct cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Esophageal cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Stomach cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Small intestine cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Colorectal cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Anal cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Penile cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Testicular cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Prostate cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Bladder cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Kidney cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Ureteral cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Urethral cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Vaginal cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Vulvar cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Cervical cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Uterine cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Ovarian cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Fallopian tube cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Breast cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Skin cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Bone cancer has been active, and the price has been higher. Soft tissue cancer has been active, and the price has been higher.